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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/341,241	09/14/1999	CHRISTINE DUPUIS	2350-73	4909
23117 7	590 06/03/2005		EXAMINER	
NIXON & VANDERHYE, PC			SHARAREH, SHAHNAM J	
901 NORTH GLEBE ROAD, 11TH FLOOR ARLINGTON, VA 22203			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1617	

DATE MAILED: 06/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Ŧ- ·		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary							
		09/341,241	DUPUIS ET AL.				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
	The MAILING DATE of this communication com	Shahnam Sharareh	1617				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
THE - External after - If the - If NO - Failu Any I	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Insions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. In period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we re to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	i6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)[🛛	1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>1/4/2005</u> , <u>1/7/2005</u> .						
2a)⊠	This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.						
3)	· <u> </u>						
	closed in accordance with the practice under E						
Dispositi	on of Claims						
4) 🖂	4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>15-17 and 20-42</u> is/are pending in the application.						
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
	5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
	☐ Claim(s) <u>15-17, 20-42</u> is/are rejected.						
	Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8)□	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
Applicati	on Papers						
9) 🗆	The specification is objected to by the Examiner						
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11) 🗌	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exa		•				
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).							
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:							
1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.							
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No							
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage							
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).							
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Amak	(a)						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)							
2) 🔲 Notice							
3) 🔯 Inform	nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) No(s)/Mail Date	5) ☐ Notice of Informal Pa 6) ☐ Other:	atent Application (PTO-152)				

Application/Control Number: 09/341,241 Page 2

Art Unit: 1617

DETAILED ACTION

1. Amendments filed on January 4, and 7, 2005 have been entered. Accordingly, claims 15-17, 20-42 are now pending. Claims 15 and 30 are independent product claims. claims 29 and 42 are independent process claims, essentially directed to methods of preparing the claimed product.

The Amendment has modified the scope of the claims to the extent that the nonionic surfactant of the product claims, element (b), is now comprise at least one oxyethyleneated esters of sorbital and of C8-C22 fatty acids. Examiner points out that Tween 20, reads on such limitation.

Pursuant to Applicant's election of species entered on February 20, 2001, in response to Examiner's Requirement mailed on December 20, 2000, the search was directed to encompass compositions comprising non-crosslinked copolymer of (methlacrylic acid / ethyl acrylate/polyoxyethylenated stearyl methacrylate copolymers and the (C8-C22) alkyl polyglucosides, as a surfactant. Upon entry of the amendment filed on January 4, 7, 2005, the scope of the search has been modified to encompass compositions comprising oxyethyleneated esters of sorbital and of C8-C22 fatty acids. Thus, Applicant's arguments with respect to rejection of claims over Almaric alone have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Application/Control Number: 09/341,241

Art Unit: 1617

2. Claims 15-17, 20-22, 24-35, 37-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guerrero et al US Patent 5,236,710 (filed on PTO-892, 5//8/02)

The instant claims comprise cosmetic compositions in the form of a gel comprising (a) at least one non-crosslinked acrylic copolymers having C8-C32 hydrophobic chain in amount of about 0.8-20% by weight of the composition, (b) a surfactant comprising at least on oxyethyleated esters of sorbital and of C8-C22 fatty acids, in a ration of 1/20 to 1/5 with respect to element (a) and in proportion of less than 1% by weight of the total composition, (c) at least one insoluble conditioning agent such as silicon, fatty alcohol or hydrocarbon in ranges of about 0.01-20% weight.

Guerrero teaches aqueous gel compositions comprising acrylates/C10-C30 alkyl acrylate cross polymers in amounts of about 0.1-10% (see col 3, lines 41-45, col 5, lines 61-63 and table I, col 8, lines 1-20). Thus, Guerrero meets the limitation (a) of the instant claims.

Guerrero teaches the use of vehicles such as atty alcohols, silicones, fatty esters or hydrocarbons that falls within the limitations of the instant element (c) of the instant claims. Such moieties include oleyl alcholol, ceyl alchol, isobutyl palmitate, silicon oils such as dimethylpolysiloxane, petrolatum, butyl myristate, etc. (see col 4, lines 39-61). The ranges described by Guerror overlap within the limitations of the instant claims (see col 4, line 29).

Guerrero also teaches the use of emulsifiers such as oxyethyleated esters of sorbital, Polysorbate 20 or Tween 20, in amounts of about 0.1-5% by weight which falls within the scope of the element (b) of the instant claims. (see col 5, lines 20-24, col 5,

Application/Control Number: 09/341,241

Art Unit: 1617

line 59-col 6, line 31). In fact, at Table I, Guerrero uses such emulsifiers in amounts of about 1%. Guerrero also teaches addition of adjuvants such as sunscreen, emollients, oxidizing agents, etc.. (see table I).

The methods employed for making the aqueous gel of comprise mixing all the above-described elements. Thus, Guerreor teaches the process steps of the instant claims.

Guerreor meets all of claims 15-17, 20-22, 24-35, 37-42 except the explicit range of 1/20 to 1/5 for the claimed amounts of oxyethylenated esters of sorbitol and the acrylic copolymer.

However, Guerreor teaches the concentrations for individual ingredients in his aqueous gel. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention optimize the parameters established by Guerreor, because it is well-established that merely selecting proportions and ranges is not patentable absent a showing of criticality. In re Becket, 33 USPQ. 33 (CCPA 1937). In re Russell, 439 F.2nd 1228, 169 U.S.P.Q. 426 (CCPA 1971). Accordingly, absence the showing of criticality, merely optimizing the concentrations described by Guerreor would have been well within purview of one of ordinary skill in the art.

It is well established that the discovery of an optimum value of a variable in a known invention is normally obvious when parameter optimized was recognized to be a result-effective variable. Here, Guerreor has taught the parameters that control the clarity of gel composition. Thus, merely optimizing the ratios of the surfactant and the acrylic polymer is not viewed to be patentable.

Application/Control Number: 09/341,241 Page 5

Art Unit: 1617

3. Claims 23, 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guerrero et al US Patent 5,236,710 as applied to claims 15-17, 20-22, 24-35, 37-42 and further in view of Ha et al US patent 5,585,104. (filed on PTO-892, 11/22/02)

The teachings of Guerreor are described above. Guerrero described various types of oils that may be used in his compositions. Such oily phase include mineral oil, petrolatum oil, paraffin, vegetable oils, etc...(see col 4, lines 40-60). Guerreor only fails to further recite other art-recognized oils such as isododecane or isohexadecanes.

Ha is only used to show that in the cosmetic art, oils such as mineral oils, paraffin, petrolatum and straight or branched chain hydrocarbon such as isododecane, isohexadecane, C7-C40 hydrocarbons are art recognized equivalents and capable of performing the same function.(col 13, lines 4-64, specially lines 50-57).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention, to use other oil including isododecane or isohexadecane in Guerreor's formulation, because as described by Ha, all such oils as mineral oil, hydrocarbon oils etc.. are viewed to be art-recognized functional equivalents. The ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use such hydrocarbons, because as described he would have had a reasonable expectation of success in observing similar results.

Response to Arguments

The Declaration under 37 CFR 1.132 filed by Ludivine Laurent is insufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 15-42. The Declaration only refer(s) to the system described in the above referenced application and not to the individual claims of the

application. Thus, there is no showing that the objective evidence of nonobviousness is commensurate in scope with the claims. See MPEP § 716.

Conclusion

No claims are allowed. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shahnam Sharareh whose telephone number is 571-272-0630. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am - 6:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreenivasan Padmanabhan, PhD can be reached on 571-272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number: 09/341,241

Art Unit: 1617

09/341,241 Page 7

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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